**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**American History 300 Midterm Exam**

\* Mr. Keeler \* Winter 2016 \*

***Directions:*** *There are 75 multiple choice questions, each worth 1 point. This test is worth half your midterm exam grade. The other half of your midterm is your semester project grade (S1SP). Read each question carefully and then mark the selection that best answers the question on your scan-tron in the appropriate spot.*

1. **The following question should be based on your knowledge of the first contact between settlers and natives and the below image. What does the Seal of the State of Massachusetts (which was created by early Massachusetts settlers)(below) say to you about the mindset of European settlers towards Native Americans?**
   1. European Settlers believed Native Americans needed to be taught how to be civilized
   2. European Settlers viewed Native Americans as equals and partners
   3. European Settlers wanted to develop good trade relations with Native Americans
   4. European Settlers were afraid of Native Americans and avoided all contact with them



1. **Why did King Philip wage war against the European settlers in New England?**
   1. He was attacking as part of a Native American religious movement
   2. He was responding to unprovoked attacks by settlers
   3. He was attacking settlers for encroaching on Native American land
   4. He was trying to gain support from the French by attacking the settlers
2. ***Below is a Massachusetts Law from the 1640’s, what does it establish in the colonies? (quote is below)***
   1. *A system of taxation to support the local militia*
   2. *New churches to keep a religious focus in the colony*
   3. *Places where the poor of the colony could go for help*
   4. *Public education system*
   5. *System of justice including courts and judges*

*“It being one chief project of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers; and to the end that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors.*

*It is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to fifty households shall forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.*

*And it is further ordered, that when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university, provided that if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year that every such town shall pay 5 pounds to the next school till they shall perform this order”*

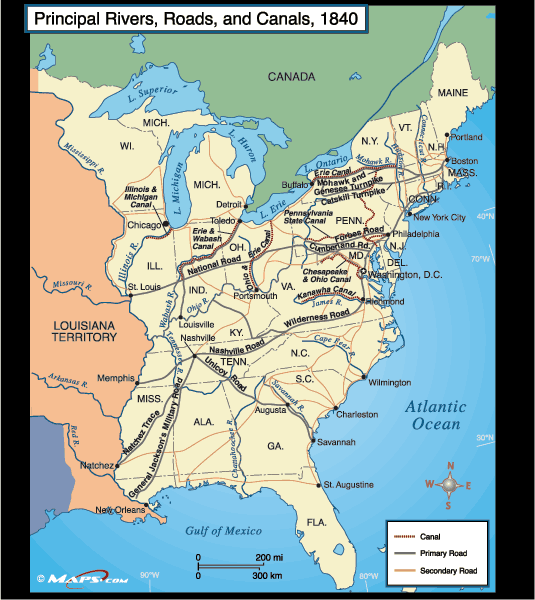
1. **Which of the following excerpts of John Winthrop’s A Model of Christian Charity (A City Upon a Hill) sermon shows that he was laying out guidelines on how his congregation should live their lives?**
   1. *Wee have hereupon besought Him of favour and blessing. Now if the Lord shall please to heare us, and bring us in peace to the place we desire, then hath hee ratified this covenant and sealed our Commission,*
   2. *and will expect a strict performance of the articles contained in it; but if wee shall neglect the observation of these articles which are the ends wee have propounded, and, dissembling with our God, shall fall to embrace this present world and prosecute our carnall intentions, seeking greate things for ourselves and our posterity, the Lord will surely breake out in wrathe against us*
   3. *Wee shall finde that the God of Israell is among us, when ten of us shall be able to resist a thousand of our enemies; when hee shall make us a prayse and glory that men shall say of succeeding plantations, "the Lord make it likely that of New England."*
2. **Anne Hutchinson was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for teaching heretical ideas, what is another possible reason she may have been banished?**
   1. she was devoting herself to materialistic pursuits instead of spiritual ones
   2. she was interfering with the male power structure
   3. she was too closely associated with Native Americans
   4. she was too closely associated with the British King
3. **Which of the following best defined what the early colony of New York was like?**
   1. It was a diverse colony
   2. It was a center of trade
   3. It was a religious center
   4. A and B
4. **Why was the Georgia colony sometimes called a social experiment?**
   1. It had no government
   2. It was full of debtors and prisoners from England
   3. It was not the social experiment colony but was the religious experiment colony
   4. It was the only placed freed indentured servants were allowed to go in the new colonies
   5. The people there lived in a socialist state – meaning they shared all their resources with each other
5. **Why was Pennsylvania called a *religious experiment*?**
   1. It was where controversial preachers often started their careers
   2. It was where many banished Puritans ended up living
   3. It was where people of many different faiths were allowed to live
   4. It welcomed all Catholics, something not done elsewhere in the colonies
6. **What lasting impact resulted from Bacon’s Rebellion?**
   1. A movement began to end the use of slaves
   2. A treaty with Native Americans preventing them from entering colonial villages
   3. Discussions of freedom from Britain became common
   4. English became the official language of the United States
   5. Slavery became widely accepted and used
7. **What was the most important consequence (result) of the French and Indian War for Colonists?**
8. Caused Britain to tax the colonies
9. Caused extinction of Native Americans
10. Caused French taxation of colonists
11. Caused the increase in trade between colonists and Native Americans
12. Caused the War of 1812
13. **What impact did the First Great Awakening have on the colonists before the American Revolution?**
    1. prepared the colonists for war since they knew God would now be on their side
    2. scared the colonists because they knew killing in the revolution was a sin
    3. separated colonies by emphasizing their different religions
    4. unified colonies by giving them a common experience
14. **Which of the following best identifies an Enlightenment principle and what impact it had on the revolution?**
    1. Logic – it helped Americans turn away from logic and reason
    2. Nature – it helped Americans to understand the value of the land they lived on
    3. Progress – it spurred Americans on to help their society improve
15. **Why were colonists upset about the intolerable acts?**
    1. It represented a shift in British policy towards more extreme punishment of the colonies
    2. It taxed essential daily items that the colonists would now not be able to pay for
    3. These acts did not upset the colonists, they were mostly an empty British threat
16. **Why were the colonists upset at the Sugar Act (considering it lowered the tax on sugar)?**
    1. Mercantilism had ended
    2. Salutary neglect had ended
    3. The cost of Sugar was reduced but the cost of other necessities increased
    4. This was the beginning of a Socialist movement
17. **What significant effect did Shays’ Rebellion have on the United States?**
    1. It led people to question whether the Articles of Confederation were effective
    2. It led to slavery taking hold in the United States
    3. It led to the American Revolution
    4. It showed the American people that the Constitution and federal government worked
18. **What two groups did the Great Compromise create consensus between during the Constitutional Convention?** 
    1. Abolitionists and pro-slavery people
    2. Large and small states
    3. Men and women
    4. Republicans and Democrats
19. **What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?**
20. To ensure certain rights would not be violated by the new government
21. To gain support from Anti-federalists for the Constitution so it could be ratified
22. To stop the British from violating American rights
23. I and II
24. I and III
25. II and III
26. None of the above
27. **Which of the following earlier events most directly lead to the protection of the right to a fair trial in the Bill of Rights?**
    1. Declaration of Independence
    2. Dred Scott Case
    3. Trial of Anne Hutchinson
    4. Vice admiralty courts during the revolution
28. **What is the name for the government system which prevents a government authority from abusing its power? Hint: The President’s power to veto an act of Congress, The Supreme Court’s power to declare a law unconstitutional, and Congress’ power to reverse a presidential veto are all examples of this.** 
    1. Checks and balances
    2. Elastic clause
    3. Supremacy clause
    4. Virginia plan
29. **What did George Washington’s response to the Whiskey Rebellion exhibit about the new federal government?**
30. Alcohol consumption had become a huge problem in the new United States and the government needed to get involved
31. It was not strong enough to handle domestic problems
32. It was strong enough to handle domestic problems
33. **What advice is George Washington trying to give the country from this excerpt from his Farewell Address: *“Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things.”***
    1. It is important that political leaders have religious grounding
    2. Patriotism in our country must be strong
    3. The country needs to be knit together
    4. The country should avoid entangling alliances
34. **What word best captures the spirit of the XYZ Affair?**
    1. Capitalism
    2. Slavery
    3. Socialism
    4. Xenophobia
35. **In response to the XYZ Affair the federal government passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, what flaw did states of Kentucky and Virginia find with the Alien and Sedition Acts?**
    1. They found the acts to be unconstitutional
    2. They found the acts to hurt trade
    3. They found the acts to promote the growth of slavery
    4. They found the acts to redistribute wealth within the country
36. **What significant legacy came out of the Marbury vs. Madison court case – what did it do?**
    1. It established checks and balances – which limited the power of the different branches of government in relation to one another
    2. It established checks and balances – which limited the power of the President to veto
    3. It established judicial review – which gave Congress the power to appoint Supreme Court judges
    4. It established judicial review – which gave the Supreme Court the power to evaluate the Constitutionality of laws
37. **How did the Embargo Act impact the American economy (before it was repealed)?**
38. It help grow the economy because foreign competition was restored
39. It helped grow the economy because foreign trade was increased
40. It shrank the economy because foreign competition was restored
41. It shrank the economy because foreign trade was stopped
42. There was no change in US economy
43. **Below is an excerpt from Jefferson’s message to Congress about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, why did he feel it necessary to talk about commerce?**
    * 1. *While other civilized nations have encountered great expense to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by undertaking voyages of discovery, and for other literary purposes, in various parts and directions, our nation seems to owe to the same object, as well as to its own interests, to explore this, the only line of easy communication across the continent, and so directly traversing our own part of it. The interests of commerce place the principal object within the constitutional powers and care of Congress, and that it should incidentally advance the geographical knowledge of our own continent, cannot be but an additional gratification.*
44. He wanted America to advance as a civilized, urbanized society, as was found in Europe
45. He wanted America to improve its relations with these other nations
46. He wanted to emphasize to Congress how unique and different the United States was
47. He wanted to explain to Congress why this expedition fell under their control
48. **What was one effect did the War of 1812 have on the US?**
49. The US located new markets inside the country in which goods could be sold
50. The US tried to find new markets in European countries not involved in the war
51. The US looked to non-European countries to become new markets
52. The US stopped all trade within the country
53. The US stopped all foreign trade
54. **What issue did the Missouri Compromise try to resolve?**
55. The new presidential election process
56. The spread of industrialization
57. The spread of slavery
58. The task system
59. **Supporters of the National Bank movement believed it would have done three of the below four. Select the answer below that supports of the national bank did not believe.**
    1. It would have been a safe place to deposit tax money
    2. It would have been a source for loans for new businesses
    3. It would have ensured safe loans were being granted throughout the country
    4. It would have tied the American economy to the British economy
60. **Why do tariffs exist?**
    1. They ensure foreign companies could compete with American companies
    2. They made it easier for immigrants to enter the United States
    3. They made it harder for immigrants to enter the United States
    4. They support American manufacturing

1. **In general, what impact did improvements in infrastructure have on the American economy?**
   1. It decreased efficiency and decreased costs.
   2. It decreased efficiency and increased costs
   3. It increase efficiency and reduced costs
   4. It increased efficiency and increase costs
2. **Which of the following best explains what happened between America and its markets in the first age of industrialization?**
3. American markets closed to foreigners
4. Foreign markets closed to the US
5. New domestic markets opened for the US to sell in
6. New international markets opened for the US to sell in
7. **What impact did the division of labor have on American work?**
   1. it made a workers high skill level less important
   2. it required workers to increase their skill levels
   3. it allowed foreign countries to do the labor Americans used to
8. **While the Monroe Doctrine seemed to be America’s way of supporting the ideals America is based on throughout the world, one could also argue the doctrine was designed to:**
   1. Ensure the protection of the United States
   2. Hurt our European competitors
   3. Hurt our neighboring new republics
9. **Why did Andrew Jackson want to destroy the second national bank – and how was this in-line with his political philosophies?**
   1. He believed the bank was only benefitting the rich – he defended the rights of the common man
   2. He believed the bank was only benefitting the common man – he defended the wealthy
   3. He did not destroy the national bank – he protected it as he knew it would help the country grow
   4. He believed the bank would assist Native Americans – he defended Native Americans’ rights
10. **What idea(s) did Charles Finney popularize during the Second Great Awakening that might help explain why so many Americans working in industries (factories) were attracted to the religious revival?**
    1. Damnation and fear
    2. Isolation and solitude
    3. Pluralism
    4. Predestination
    5. Salvation and safety
11. **Why did John O’Sullivan believe it was America’s Manifest Destiny to expand our borders?**
    1. America needed to protect neighboring land from foreign invasions
    2. America was running out of farm land
    3. God ordained it to be so
    4. Native Americans were pushing settlers out of the interior (middle) of the country
12. **Which of the following individuals would Nativists / xenophobes like?**
13. Frank – the descendant of John Winthrop who lives in the house his grandfather built and who is also an active Protestant church member
14. Karl – A Philadelphia Catholic who works on the docks
15. Steve – an active member in the Protestant church he just joined since his arrival in the US two weeks ago
16. Terrence – an immigrant who arrived from Ireland just a few days ago and who is looking for work and is willing to do anything
17. **How successful were the efforts of the reformers who met at the Seneca Falls Convention and created the Declaration of Sentiments?**
    1. They failed to create reforms to protect those in asylums
    2. They failed to gain women the right to vote in the short term
    3. They succeeded in creating the Second Great Awakening
    4. They succeeded in gaining women the right to vote in the short term
    5. They succeeded in creating better public education
18. **What benefit did Horace Mann see to a public education system?**
    1. A good background in Christian religious beliefs
    2. He didn’t believe in public education, he thought it was a waste of money
    3. It was a way to create new jobs in a recession economy
    4. Promoting the equality of opportunity of all men
    5. Teaching the skills needed for a career in the industrial sector
19. **Which president would the following have been directed at?**
    * 1. *A Certain state of facts has reached the President… Does the existence of hostilities on one of the frontiers of the United States necessarily put us in a state of war with any foreign power? Clearly not. Suppose we have misunderstood the state of things on the Rio Grande, and that the Mexican authorities have acted justifiably under the circumstances: The danger of admitting the doctrine that a state of war can exist except by the constitutional action of the government of the United States will then be evident. Hint: to answer this question you might consider what war is being discussed.*
20. Andrew Jackson
21. James Buchannan
22. James Polk
23. John Quincy Adams
24. **What impact did Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* have on the start of the Civil War?**
    1. It had no impact on the Civil War
    2. Pushed a lot of unsure Northerners in the direction of abolitionism
    3. Pushed a lot of unsure Northerners to become pro-slavery
    4. Pushed a lot of unsure Southerners in the direction of abolitionism
25. **What was the result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?**
    1. Violence against federal troops brought in to run the election
    2. Violence against Mexican troops that were trying to take advantage of the American Civil War and regain the land taken from them in the Mexican-American war
    3. Violence against run-away slaves
    4. Violence between pro-slavery and abolitionist voters
26. **Why did Lincoln’s election in 1860 cause so many problems?**
    1. He ruled with a harsh hand
    2. He was too lenient a leader and didn’t address problems facing the nation
    3. Many Northerners questioned his legitimacy as a leader
    4. Many Southerners questioned his legitimacy as a leader
27. **Why did John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry scare Southerners?** 
    1. It stopped all exporting and importing of goods in the South for over 1 year
    2. It was seen as the North trying to destroy the South’s way of life
    3. It was the first time slaves had successfully risen in revolt against their masters
    4. Southerners saw it as a sign from God that slavery should be abolished
28. **Which of the following best describes Lincoln’s use of executive (presidential) authority during the Civil War?**
    1. He used it sparingly
    2. He used it wildly and dangerously
    3. He used expanded power during the war
29. **What President made decisions that tore the country apart despite the fact that he would have said he was most interested in keeping the country united?**
    1. Andrew Jackson
    2. George Washington
    3. Henry Clay
    4. Thomas Jefferson
30. **Put these documents in chronological order from when they were written to most recent.**
31. Constitution
32. Declaration of Independence
33. Compromise of 1850
34. Monroe Doctrine
35. i, ii, iii, iv
36. i, iv, ii, iii
37. ii, i, iv, iii
38. ii, iv, I, iii

1. **Put these in chronological order from oldest to most recent.**
2. California Gold Rush
3. Treaty of Paris of 1783
4. Louisiana Purchase
5. Trail of Tears
6. iv, i, iii, ii
7. ii, iii, iv, i
8. i, iii, iv, ii
9. ii, iii, i, iv
10. **Put these in chronological order from oldest to most recent.**
11. Boston Tea Party
12. Boycott of goods using the imposed “Stamp”
13. Lexington and Concord
14. Salutary Neglect
    * + - 1. i, ii, iii, iv
          2. iv, iii, ii, i
          3. iv, ii, i, iii
          4. ii, i, iii, iv
15. **Which of these does not belong as a facilitator of Westward Expansion?**
    1. Erie Canal
    2. Horace Mann
    3. John O’Sullivan
    4. Lewis and Clark
16. **Which of these does not belong as a reformer?**
17. Eli Whitney
18. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
19. Frederick Douglass
20. Susan B. Anthony
21. **Which of these does not belong as a facilitator of Westward Expansion?**
    1. Compromise of 1850
    2. Jamestown Settlement
    3. Louisiana Purchase
    4. Proclamation Line of 1763
22. **What conclusion can be drawn from the map**

**to the right (from the 1840’s) and your**

**knowledge of the era?**

* 1. Immigrants moved West in large numbers
  2. Industrial jobs slowly moved out of the

New England area

* 1. Slaves were sold West as America grew
  2. Canals and roads were created to move

goods East-West

* 1. The Union army won the Civil War thanks

to the prevalence of roads and canals in

the North

1. **What does the picture below suggest to you about Westward Expansion?**
   1. Americans were hesitant to do it because of the dangers of the trip
   2. Americans were eager to do it because there was something better at the end of the trip
   3. It was usually only adult men who traveled West
   4. Westward Expansion was a way to eliminate Native Americans

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1. True or false, when conducting research online, it is good to look up both the reason a website is published as well as the background of the author of the article or site you’re reading.
   1. True
   2. False

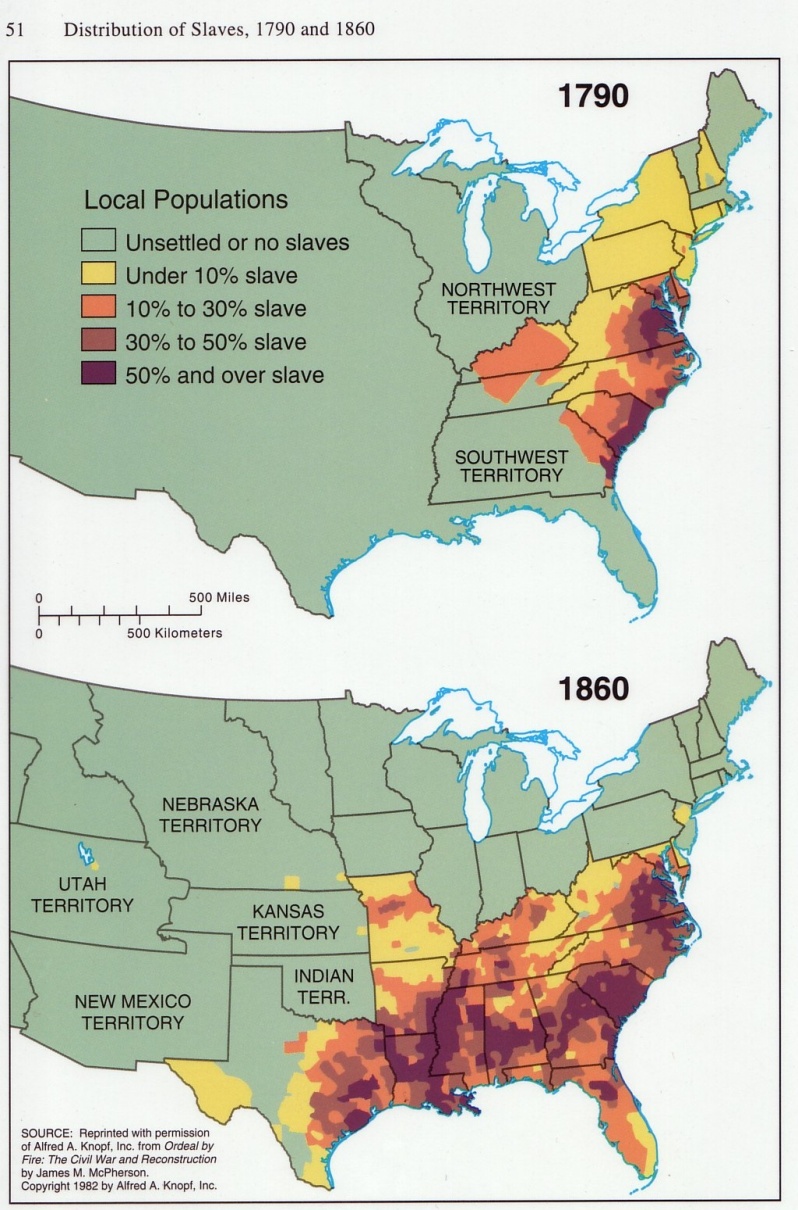




Record the letter from the above map that corresponds with the event below:

1. This is the spot where the Pequot War and King Philips War took place in the earliest settlements in the United States.
2. This is the spot where the earliest English settlement started in the United States.
3. This area was added to the United States using popular sovereignty and was gained after the Mexican-American War.
4. This is where the Mexican-American War began.
5. **Use the chart at right for this question. What accounts for the change in population density for slaves between 1790 and 1860? (HINT: THE DARKER COLORS REPRESENT GREATER POPULATION DENSITY)** 
   1. Due to industrialization the climate in the North became unusable as farm land and there was no longer a need for slaves up there
   2. The creation of the cotton gin and need for more labor in the south and southwest
   3. The moral objection to slavery in the North and their willingness to make a profit on the sale of their former slaves
   4. To refine raw cotton into clothing, more labor was needed

in the industrial centers of South

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1. **What was the era of Reconstruction actually like?** 
   1. Federal laws ensured rights for all
   2. Federal laws were inadequate and ill-designed and it was necessary for local laws to protect former slaves
   3. Federal laws were often circumvented on the local level
2. **What was the purpose of the Reconstruction Acts?**
   1. These were the Southern laws that deprived African Americans of their rights
   2. These were the Southern local laws designed to ensure African Americans rights were protected
   3. They divided the North into military districts so the South could more easily be resupplied what it needed after being war-torn
   4. They divided the South into military districts to ensure federal laws were being followed out
3. **How did Congress’ Reconstruction plan compare to Lincoln’s?**
   1. Congress’ made it harder for the South to rejoin the union
   2. Congress’ made it easier for the South to rejoin the union
   3. They were the same plan
4. **What caused the end of Reconstruction?**
   1. A census revealed equality had been achieved by African Americans
   2. The Compromise of 1877 (Rutherford B. Hayes’ election to the Presidency)
   3. The Radical Republicans being voted out of office in 1865
   4. The violence of the KKK prevented any acts attempting black equality so the government gave up

Questions 66-71 are based on the documents on the following two pages.





1. **In paragraph 2 of Kent’s speech, if the country moves in the direction of universal suffrage, which socio-economic class will harm the others?**
   1. the wealthy
   2. the poor
   3. the middle class
   4. the women
2. **Which line from Kent’s speech best supports the claim that the wealthy should have more influence on government?**
   1. “New york is destined to become the future London of America; and in less than a century that city, with the operation of universal suffrage under skillful direction, will govern this state.”
   2. “the individual who contributes only one cent to the common stock ought not to have the same power and influence in directing the property concerns of the partnership as he who contributes his thousands.”
   3. “However mischievous the precedent may be in its consequences, or however fatal in its effects, universal suffrage never can be recalled or checked but by the strength of the bayonet.”
   4. “We are no longer to remain plain and simple republics of farmers like the New England colonists or the Dutch settlements on the Hudson.”
3. **According to Kent, which of the below descriptions of a voter would he like to see coming to the polls.**
   1. Tom - a newly arrived immigrant working in a factory
   2. Harold - a farmer who owns a large tract of land
   3. Susan - Harold’s wife
   4. Philip - a NYC resident and the manager of a large factory
4. **In paragraph 1 of Buel’s speech, how has New York changed from before the revolution to 1821 (when Buel is writing)?**
   1. fewer people could vote
   2. more people could vote
   3. more people could own land
   4. both A and B
   5. both B and C
5. **How does Buel use the constitutions of New England states to support his position?**
   1. they also want to change to the same system Buel’s proposing
   2. they have banned the system because it worked too well
   3. they have been using the system Buel wants to adopt and it works well there
   4. they use the opposite system and it works terribly
6. **According to Buel’s third paragraph, why don’t the vast majority of residents of New York State have to be nervous about the masses “invad(ing) farms and despoiling the property of the landholder”?**
   1. NY is planning on giving up land already owned
   2. they are protected by the state constitutions of New England
   3. the regular administration of laws by an independent judiciary makes property safe
   4. their land is not being threatened

**Questions 72-75 are based on the John O’Sullivan reading below.**

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1. **Which of the following lines reflects the idea that the United States is destined to control North America?**
   1. “It is time now for opposition to the Annexation of Texas to cease…”
   2. “The independence of Texas is complete and absolute.”
   3. “There is no growth in Spanish America.”
   4. “… Is too evident to leave us in doubt of the manifest design of Providence in regard to the occupation of this continent.”
   5. “…. There can be no doubt that the population now fast streaming down upon California will both assert and maintain that independence.”
2. **What point is O’Sullivan making in the fifth paragraph when he discusses the “enormous population of two hundred and fifty million (if not more)?”**
   1. The threat posed by the growing Mexican population to the South and West.
   2. The need for more space to accommodate the growing American population.
   3. The two hundred and fifty million Native Americans do not need that much land if they can become farmers rather than nomadic people.
   4. The land can easily hold more than two hundred and fifty million people**.**
3. **What argument is O’Sullivan making in the following passage: “Already the advance guard of the irresistible army of Anglo-Saxon emigration had begun to pour down upon it, armed with the plough and the rifle, and marking its trail with schools and colleges, courts and representative halls, mills, and meeting houses.”**
   1. The potential invading army of the Mexican government might destroy all aspects of American life.
   2. The army of illegal “emigration” will overwhelm American resources.
   3. The American population moving westward will civilize the land with the benefits of American culture.
   4. The United States should invade Texas and set up infrastructure to improve the lives of the Native Americans.
4. **What point is O’Sullivan making in his closing argument?**
   1. Spanish America has little influence left in North America.
   2. Canada will soon be a part of the United States.
   3. The argument of shared power in North America has no validity.
   4. American progress cannot be stopped.
   5. All of the above.